



# 2004 Report on Illinois Poverty

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*An Analysis of Rural Poverty*

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*The Illinois Poverty Summit is facilitated by Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights, a Chicago-based anti-poverty, human rights organization. Heartland Alliance provides housing, health care, human services, and human rights protections to the most poor and vulnerable people in our society.*

*This report was produced independently of the Illinois Poverty Summit Steering Committee and is intended to stimulate dialogue about anti-poverty initiatives in the state.*

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## About the Illinois Poverty Summit

The Illinois Poverty Summit was established in 2000 to develop strategies to eliminate poverty in Illinois. Poverty in Illinois has a wide reach — touching women, children, elderly, people with disabilities, and working families.

### The Illinois Poverty Summit:

develops bipartisan support for strategic priorities to eliminate poverty in Illinois;

analyzes current poverty data and serves as an information source on trends impacting the state's economic health; and

convenes legislators and other key civic leaders to determine the most effective use of state and federal anti-poverty resources and to develop new anti-poverty strategies.

### Four precepts guide the Illinois Poverty Summit:

People who work full time should not live in poverty.

All people who can work should be given the tools to work toward their fullest potential.

A safety net should be provided for those who cannot work.

Eliminating poverty is an investment in Illinois's future.

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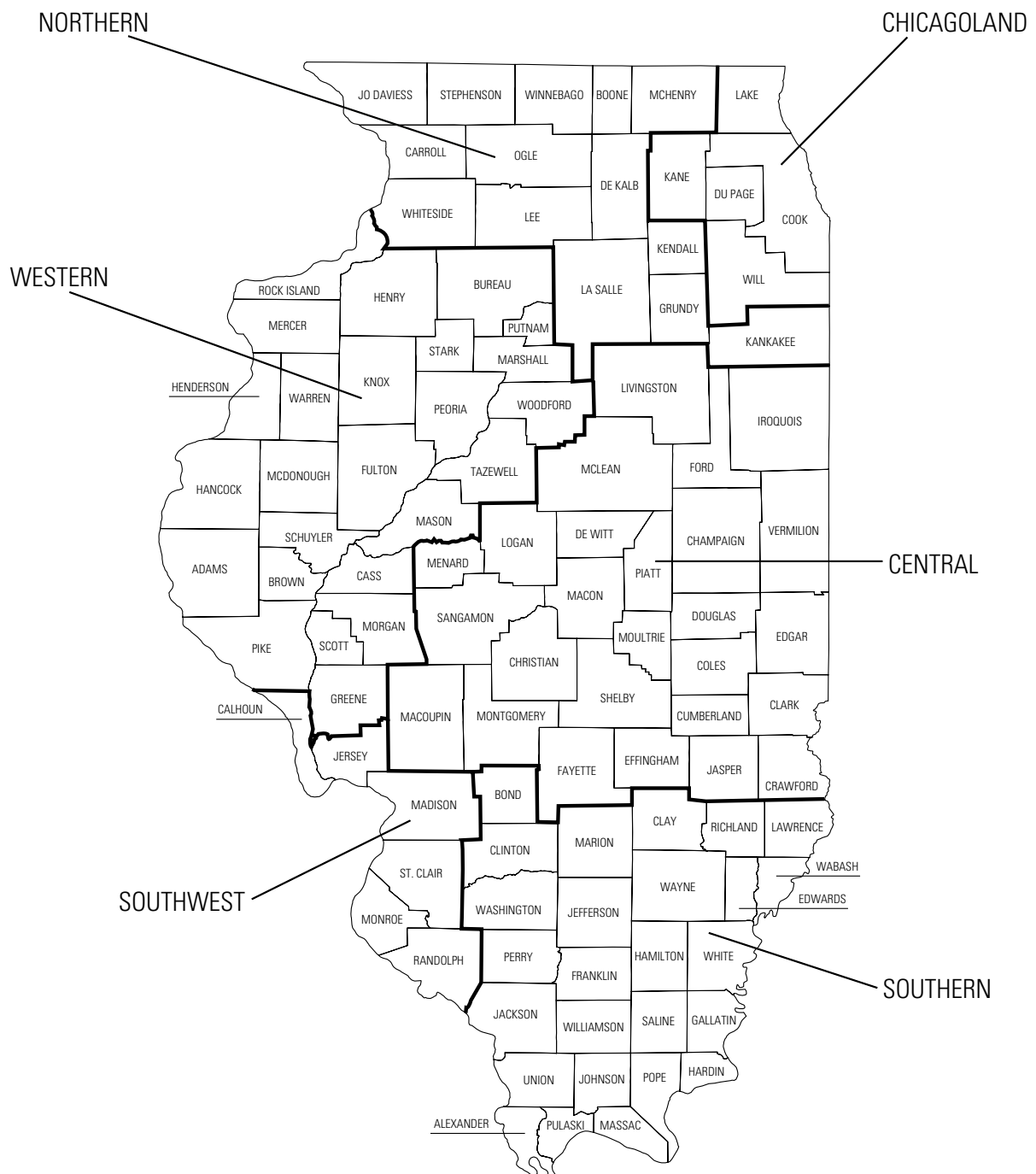
# Introduction

Rural Illinois is experiencing greater and greater declines in its well-being, growing barriers to economic viability and increasing disadvantage for economic and human development. 74 of Illinois' 102 counties are rural, non-metropolitan counties. Almost half of these rural counties have poverty rates higher than the state rate.

Limited job opportunity, limited access to health services, inadequate housing options, and declining populations perpetuate this rural poverty. This decline in regional development and growth is clearly linked to poverty populations facing **poverty of housing, poverty of education, poverty of health, and poverty of opportunity.**

This report examines population, economic, and basic needs issues in regions of Illinois, as defined by the Bureau of Tourism and as shown on the following page. These regions represent large areas of common demographic, economic, and geographic characteristics. Information on the South and Southwest regions of the state is highlighted here, as they are disproportionately impacted by poverty. Data for each county in the state are included in the appendices.

# Regions of Illinois



## Key Findings

- Nearly one in six poor people in Illinois reside in a rural area (a total 202,637 people in 2000), enough to form the second largest city in the state
- Poverty and its impacts are much more pervasive in some Illinois rural areas than in others, particularly in the Southern and Southwest regions
- Poor Illinoisans living in rural areas are typically older, less healthy, and less active in the labor force than people living in urban poverty
- Gaps in transportation, economic, health and housing infrastructure, and loss of population plague areas of high rural poverty
- Lack of educational attainment by residents in rural areas impedes increasing earning potential, surmounting poverty barriers, and recruiting new business
- Earnings of workers in rural areas lag substantially behind those of urban areas
- There is no single snapshot of poverty in Illinois – each region has its own characteristics



# Regional Rankings

The Southern region ranks first in 14 of the following 17 indicators of poverty and community vulnerability, followed by the Southwest region and the Chicago region, which rank in the top three more often than any other region.

rank	Highest % rural	Highest poverty rate	Highest unemployment rate September 2003	Lowest % college graduates	Highest % enrolled in Medicaid	
1	Southern	Southern	Southern	Southern	Southern	
2	Western	Southwest	Chicagoland	Southwest	Western	
3	Central	Central	Southwest	Western	Central	
4	Northern	Western	Western	Northern	Southwest	
5	Southwest	Chicagoland	Central	Central	Northern	
6	Chicagoland	Northern	Northern	Chicagoland	Chicagoland	
	Highest % over age 65	Highest % age 65+ in poverty	Highest % age 65+ with a disability	Lowest % age 0-10	Highest % age 0-17 in poverty	Highest % age 5+ with a disability
1	Southern	Southern	Southern	Southern	Southern	Southern
2	Western	Chicagoland	Southwest	Western	Southwest	Southwest
3	Central	Southwest	Chicagoland	Central	Chicagoland	Western
4	Southwest	Central	Central	Southwest	Western	Chicagoland
5	Northern	Western	Western	Northern	Central	Central
6	Chicagoland	Northern	Northern	Chicagoland	Northern	Northern
	Highest % households rent burdened	Highest % households owner burdened	Highest % households lacking complete plumbing	Highest % households lacking complete kitchen	Highest % commuting to work from other IL counties	Lowest % Population work and live in same county
1	Chicagoland	Chicagoland	Southern	Southern	Southern	Southwest
2	Central	Northern	Southwest	Southwest	Western	Northern
3	Southern	Southwest	Chicagoland	Chicagoland	Chicagoland	Southern
4	Southwest	Southern	Western	Central	Northern	Western
5	Northern	Central	Central	Western	Southwest	Central
6	Western	Western	Northern	Northern	Central	Chicagoland

Source: all from U.S. Census 2000 except the unemployment data, which is from the Illinois Department of Employment Security.

# A Profile of Rural Illinoisans

Illinois, like many states, encounters substantial populations in both rural and urban poverty. Understanding the multiple issues of poverty is important for a state that has the largest urban poverty concentration in the Midwest and nearly one in six of its people who are poor residing in a rural area.

While the total number of poor people may seem small on a county-by-county basis in rural Illinois, the regional totals are quite large. Further, the percentages of people that are poor, unemployed, face educational and disability hardships, or simply opt out of the labor market are high in many parts of rural Illinois.

High levels of poverty among the smaller populations of rural counties severely limit their ability to retain or recruit new population or business, to sustain a viable tax base, to increase the education and employability of rural workers, and to maintain the longstanding contribution of rural Illinois to the state's overall well-being.

# Poverty

Poverty characteristics differ substantially across Illinois' rural and urban areas. Rural areas, lacking dense concentrations of people, but having high rates of poverty, require innovative solutions to meet the diverse needs of the elderly and others who are poor.

- **Over the prosperous decade of the 90's, poverty increased in much of rural Illinois, particularly compared with the state's urban areas.**

All seventeen counties with an increased poverty rate of 6 percent or higher were rural. In addition, over three fourths of rural counties (58 of 74) saw their poverty rates increase more than the state average; meanwhile thirteen of the 28 metropolitan counties (46%) experienced a greater decrease in rate than the state average.<sup>1</sup>

- **The vast majority of counties with poverty rates higher than the state rate are in the Southern and Southwest regions.**

At the time of the 2000 Census, the poverty rate for Illinois was 10.7%. 31 Illinois counties have 11% or more of their population living below the poverty level and nearly 75% of these counties are in the Southern or Southwest regions.<sup>2</sup>

- **Poverty rates for children and the elderly in rural areas tend to exceed the state average.**

While the state poverty rate for children under the age of 18 is 14.1%, 10 counties in the Southern region have child poverty levels over 20%. The poverty rate for people age 65 and older is 7.9% across Illinois. 40 counties have 8% or more of their elderly population living below the poverty level. Well over half of these counties are in the Southern or Southwest region.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census 2000

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census 2000

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census 2000

# Population

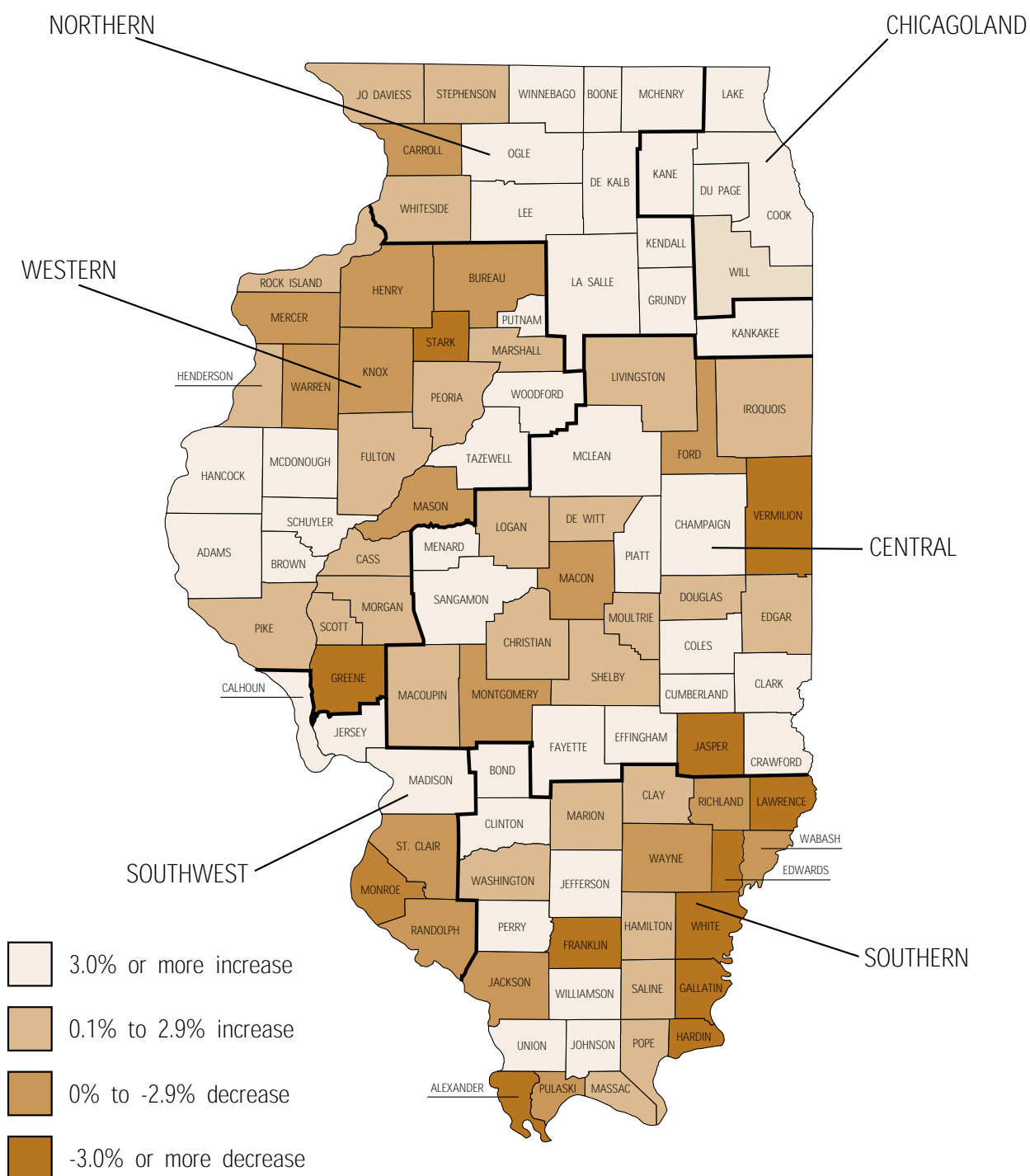
Loss of population is often a hallmark of declining economic vitality and job opportunity. The aging population of rural Illinois further impacts those areas' labor pools and changes the service needs.

- **Rural Illinois is losing population, with younger, higher educated residents often migrating to other areas.**  
Thirty-four counties in Illinois lost population between 1990 and 2000. All but three of these were rural counties. Six counties lost more than 5% of their total population.<sup>4</sup>
- **Counties in Southern Illinois have the highest percentage of elderly population.**  
16% of the Southern region is over the age of 65, compared to 11% of the Chicagoland region. Lawrence and White counties in the Southern region have elderly populations of just over 20%, the highest in the state.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census 2000

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Census 2000

# Population Change from 1990 to 2000



# Income

Residents of rural areas often have very low incomes as a result of having limited income sources: a small number of employers, reliance on transfer payments, and a large number of retirees with fixed incomes.

- **The income for families in rural Illinois is significantly lower than that of the state as a whole.**

All 74 rural counties have median family incomes below the state median. Five counties have median family incomes that are less than two-thirds of the state median.<sup>6</sup>

- **Rural income in Illinois continues to increase more slowly than in urban areas.**

Rural per capita income in Illinois grew more slowly from 1990 to 2001 than urban per capita income (53.9% vs. 58.9%). Meanwhile, rural Illinois per capita income also declined as a share of the state total: dropping from 72.9% of state average to 70.4% during the period.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census 2000

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

# Education

Rural educational attainment is not keeping pace with increasing job skills requirements.

- **Rural counties in Illinois have the highest rates of high school and college non-completion.**

All eleven counties in Illinois with more than a quarter of adults over 25 lacking a high school education are rural counties. In five of the six counties where high school non-completion is 50% or higher than the state average, the median family income is also 50% or lower than the state median.<sup>8</sup>

23 counties in the Southern or Southwest regions of Illinois rank in the state's bottom half in terms of population age 25 and over with a college degree.<sup>9</sup>

The average percentage of adults without a high school diploma or its equivalent is 20.5% across rural counties versus 15.0% in metropolitan areas.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Census 2000

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Census 2000

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Census 2000

# Economic Challenges in Rural Illinois

The pressures for rural economic development continues to grow amid many workforce obstacles. The poor in rural Illinois face multiple disadvantages as workers:

- declining rural industries: agriculture, mining, and manufacturing
- limited economic diversity
- limited access to education and training
- losses of population that could attract new opportunity
- reliance on neighboring counties and states for job prospects
- poor health and higher levels of disability
- proliferation of illegal and underground economies, such as the drug trade

Counties and entire regions in Illinois that experienced stability and growth for decades now face continuing declines in workers, good jobs, and infrastructure. Spiraling poverty results with many spillover effects that harm the state's economic viability. Thoughtful and comprehensive economic development can have an enormous impact in breaking the cycle of rural poverty.



# Workforce

Workforce issues remain at the leading edge of the economic challenges of rural Illinois. Workforce deficiencies and infrastructure limitations in rural areas often outweigh other advantages for economic development.

- **Labor force participation rates are significantly lower in the Southern region of Illinois than the rest of the state.**

The Southern region has a labor force participation rate of 59%, compared to the Northern region, which has a labor force participation rate of 68%.<sup>11</sup>

- **Unemployment rates remain high in rural Illinois.**

Nearly half of the counties with an unemployment rate above 7.1%, the state's unemployment rate for September 2003, are in the Southern and Southwest regions of Illinois.<sup>12</sup> At year-end 2002, 18 of the 21 counties in Illinois with 7.5% or more workers unemployed were rural counties.<sup>13</sup>

- **Earnings of workers in rural areas lag behind their share of the state's workforce.**

The Southern region accounts for 3.9% of Illinois workers in goods-producing industries but generates only 2.8% of state wages in that sector. The Southwest region accounts for 4.1% of goods-producing workers but only 3.4% of state goods-producing wages.<sup>14</sup>

- **Lack of job opportunity close to home is a problem for many workers in rural Illinois.**

3% of Illinois residents commute to another state for work. 47% of these commuters are employed in Missouri. Less than 50% of residents live and work in the same county in 25 Illinois counties. All but 9 of these counties are in rural areas.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Census 2000

<sup>12</sup> Illinois Department of Employment Security, September 2003

<sup>13</sup> Illinois Department of Employment Security, 2002

<sup>14</sup> Illinois Department of Employment Security, 2003

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Census 2000

# Employers

Long-time, key industries are leaving rural areas, which exacerbates unemployment and underemployment. Some struggling areas are relying on 'quick fix' development such as retail recruitment and prison industries rather than sustainable development that builds workforce skills, earnings, and opportunities.

- **Supply of labor continuously exceeds demand in rural Illinois, eroding economic stability.**

32 counties in Illinois were designated Labor Surplus Areas for fiscal year 2002/2003. 18 of these counties were in the Southern region.<sup>16</sup>

- **The retail industry and the prison industry are increasingly becoming top employers in rural areas.**

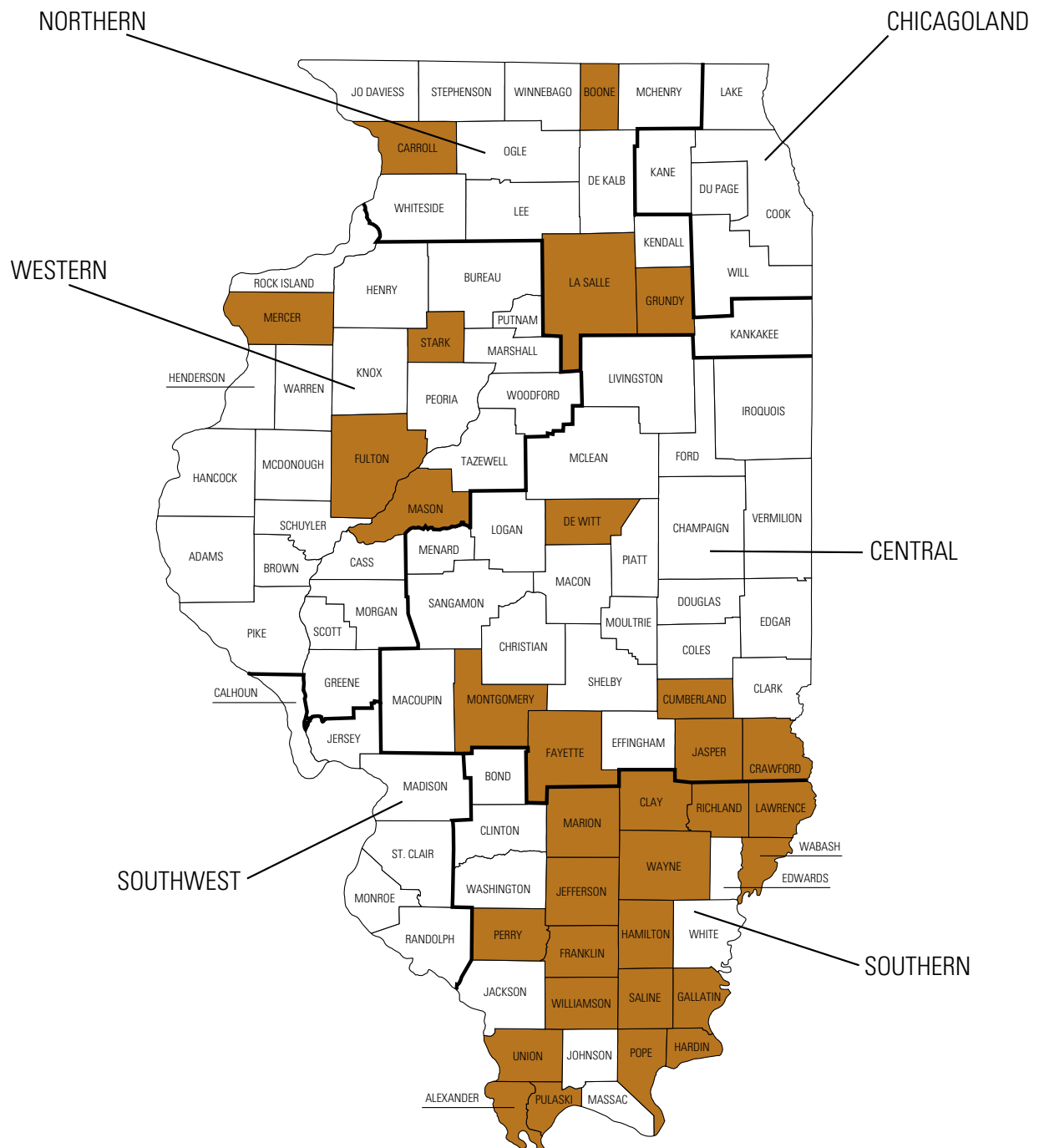
Of the 19 Illinois counties with over 15% of their workers employed in the retail industry, 14 of these counties are in rural areas.<sup>17</sup> Prisons are one of the top 3 employers in 13 Illinois counties. Seven of these counties are in the Southern and Southwest regions.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Department of Labor 2003

<sup>17</sup> Illinois Department of Employment Security, 2002

<sup>18</sup> State of Illinois Economic Profiles, 2002

# Labor Surplus Areas



# Gaps in Meeting Rural Illinoisans' Basic Needs

The gaps in meeting basic human needs in rural Illinois clearly rival or exceed those of urban areas. **Rural Illinois experiences severe limitations in meeting basic needs such as access to transportation, access to medical care, availability of safe water, and affordable housing.**

The absence of services in less populous areas does not mean an absence of need. Investment in the historic farming, mining, and manufacturing regions of the south, west, and center of the state is critically needed to impact already high and increasing levels of poverty. Creative delivery of services and collaborative, thoughtful approaches to sustainable economic development are critical for giving rural Illinois residents a competitive and productive future.

# Health

Rural residents in the U.S., particularly those not living adjacent to an urban area, are more likely to be uninsured for long periods of time. More remote rural families lacking health insurance have lower family incomes than uninsured urban families, and rural workers are less likely to receive health benefits from employers.<sup>19</sup> In addition, rural health services are often weak and spotty relative to those in more populous areas.

- **Lack of adequate health care in rural areas undermines health of residents.**

Of the 25 Illinois counties designated Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas, 12 of them are in the Southern and Southwest regions.<sup>20</sup>

- **Heavy reliance on Medicaid is prevalent in parts of rural Illinois.**  
15 Illinois counties have 20% or more of their total population enrolled in Medicaid. Nearly all (13) of those counties are in the Southern or Southwest regions. The Southern region also has the highest Medicaid enrollee to Medicaid physician ratios in the state: 355 enrollees per physician, with two counties with over 1,000 enrollees per physician.<sup>21</sup>

- **High rates of teen pregnancy in rural Illinois contribute to the cycle of poverty.**  
Of the counties with the 10 highest teen pregnancy rates in Illinois, 7 of them are in the Southern or Southwestern regions. Of the 19 counties where more than 15% of county births are to adolescents, 17 are rural. 9 of these counties are in the Southern region.<sup>22</sup>

- **Disability rates are significantly higher in the Southern region of Illinois than the rest of the state.**  
In 10 Illinois counties, more than 10% of the population over 16 has an employment disability. Seven of those counties are in the Southern region.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>19</sup> The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured (October 2003) The Uninsured in Rural American  
<http://www.kff.org/content/2003/225202/>

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, October 2003

<sup>21</sup> Illinois Department of Public Health, 2001

<sup>22</sup> Illinois Department of Public Health, 2001

<sup>23</sup> U.S. Census 2000

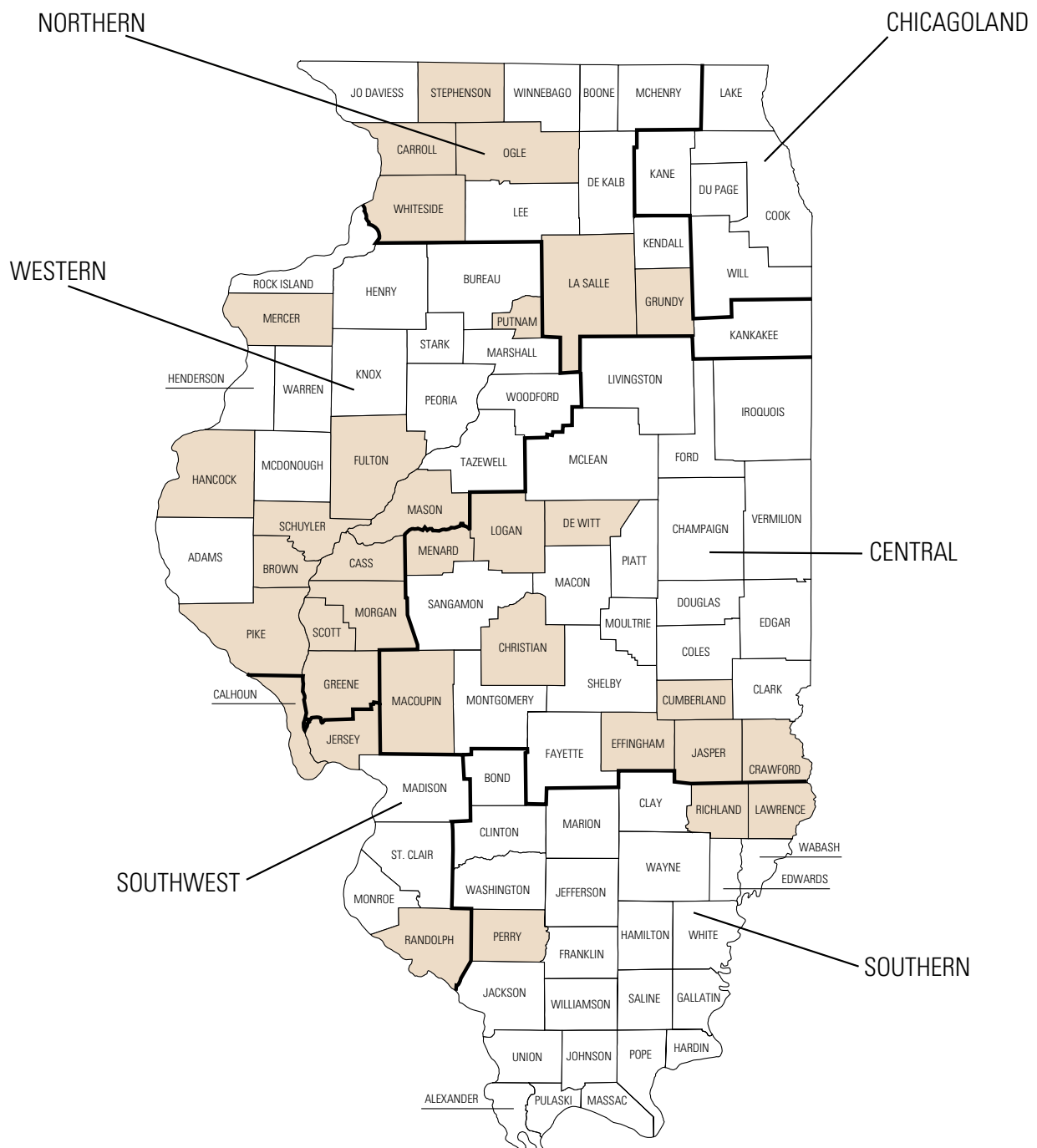
# Transportation

The lack of transportation has many ripple effects on a family's well being. Access to health care, employment, education, and social services are limited when families do not have reliable transportation options. When rural areas lack a public transit system, the rural poor are adversely affected.

- **When an Illinois county lacks a public transit system, it is very likely that adjacent counties lack one also.**  
In the Southern and Southwestern regions there are 3 major areas lacking public transit.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Illinois Department of Transportation, 2002

# Areas Lacking Transportation



# Housing

Housing costs and substandard housing conditions are the most significant problems facing rural households. Nearly thirty percent of non-metro households — more than 6.2 million nationally — have at least one major housing problem, most often cost burden (paying more than 30% of income for housing).<sup>25</sup> Rural residents seeking to buy a home lack access to affordable mortgages. Older housing stock with lower collateral value, lack of water and sewerage services, and housing code shortfalls all hinder competitive mortgage rates.<sup>26</sup>

- **Affordable housing is often in short supply in rural Illinois.**

The Southern and Southwestern regions have 11.2 % of the state's cost-burdened households despite having only 9.8% of the state's total households. Four of the top five rural Illinois counties in terms of rent-burdened households, are located in the Southern region. In these four counties, over one-third of the renter households are cost burdened. Of the eight counties in the Southern region with poverty rates over 15%, the lowest percentage of renter households cost-burdened is 25% and the highest is 50%.<sup>27</sup>

- **The Southern region has the highest rate of housing vacancy in the state along with the lowest median housing values.**

Thirteen Southern counties have vacancy rates over 10%, of which only four counties report median housing values over \$50,000.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Housing Assistance Council, 2003

<sup>26</sup> Friedman, Pamela (September 2003). "Current Issues in Rural Housing and Homelessness" Rural Assistance Center, Vol. 1, no. 1 <http://www.financeprojectinfor.org/Publications/curentissuesinruralINRAC.htm>

<sup>27</sup> U.S. Census 2000

<sup>28</sup> U.S. Census 2000



# Appendix

# Definitions

**Disability:** A long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business. (US Census)

**Employment disability:** The individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to work at a job or business. (US Census)

**Kitchen facilities:** A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) a sink with piped water; (2) a range, or cook top and oven; and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment, such as a hot plate or camping stove, should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator. (US Census)

**Labor force participation rate:** This is a measure of the labor force as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. The civilian noninstitutional population comprises persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

**Labor Surplus Area:** A “Labor Surplus Area” (LSA) must have an average unemployment rate at least 20 percent above the average rate for all States (plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. However, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded when this 2-year average for all the states is 8.3 percent or above; then an unemployment rate of 10 percent or more will qualify an area, and when the all-States’ average is 5.0 percent or less, an area will qualify with a 6.0 percent average. (US Department of Labor)

**Plumbing facilities:** Complete plumbing facilities include: (1) hot and cold piped water, (2) a flush toilet, and (3) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities is not present. (US Census)

**Rent burdened or Owner-burdened households:** Households are cost-burdened when they spend over 30% of their income for housing. Renter costs include contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Owner costs include the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fees or mobile home costs (installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees).

**Rural:** A rural area is one that is comprised of counties that are not part of Metropolitan Areas as defined by the federal government and as used in the 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing. The term “rural” is used interchangeably with “non-metropolitan” in that such counties lie exclusively outside of Metropolitan Areas.

**Vacant housing units:** Vacant units include vacant “for sale” or “for rent” units; rented or sold, not occupied; vacant units intended for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use; and vacant units intended for migrant workers (US Census)

## Regions of Illinois – Demographic Data

	Change in Population 1990-2000 (1)	% Change in Population 1990-2000 (2)	% Population 65+, 2000 (3)	% Population 0-17, 2000 (4)	% High School Graduates 2000 (5)	% College Graduates 2000 (6)
<b>Southern</b>	<b>8,254</b>	<b>1.54%</b>	<b>16.44%</b>	<b>23.07%</b>	<b>33.07%</b>	<b>9.08%</b>
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>1.40%</b>	<b>13.86%</b>	<b>26.02%</b>	<b>32.39%</b>	<b>11.73%</b>
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>753,708</b>	<b>10.65%</b>	<b>10.83%</b>	<b>26.76%</b>	<b>23.86%</b>	<b>19.02%</b>
<b>Northern</b>	<b>165,337</b>	<b>15.79%</b>	<b>12.18%</b>	<b>26.97%</b>	<b>33.86%</b>	<b>13.18%</b>
<b>Western</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>0.69%</b>	<b>15.82%</b>	<b>24.03%</b>	<b>35.70%</b>	<b>11.80%</b>
<b>Central</b>	<b>46,281</b>	<b>3.88%</b>	<b>14.00%</b>	<b>23.91%</b>	<b>34.96%</b>	<b>13.67%</b>
<b>Southern</b>	<b>8,254</b>	<b>1.54%</b>	<b>16.44%</b>	<b>23.07%</b>	<b>33.07%</b>	<b>9.08%</b>
Alexander	-1,036	-9.75%	16.80%	25.91%	34.70%	4.32%
Bond	2,642	17.62%	14.57%	21.90%	34.19%	9.90%
Clay	100	0.69%	19.22%	23.92%	38.25%	6.30%
Clinton	1,591	4.69%	14.48%	24.85%	35.01%	9.73%
Edwards	-469	-6.30%	18.49%	23.07%	38.94%	6.87%
Franklin	-1,301	-3.23%	18.64%	23.05%	34.43%	7.61%
Gallatin	-464	-6.72%	18.04%	22.22%	36.91%	4.91%
Hamilton	122	1.44%	19.22%	24.00%	31.90%	6.70%
Hardin	-389	-7.50%	18.63%	20.48%	29.05%	6.62%
Jackson	-1,455	-2.38%	11.05%	19.19%	24.89%	17.17%
Jefferson	3,025	8.17%	15.27%	24.28%	32.93%	8.86%
Johnson	1,531	13.49%	13.46%	18.56%	27.85%	7.35%
Lawrence	-520	-3.26%	20.21%	22.64%	41.82%	6.35%
Marion	130	0.31%	16.65%	25.46%	35.88%	8.04%
Massac	409	2.77%	17.76%	22.94%	34.76%	7.39%
Perry	1,682	7.86%	16.10%	21.88%	34.27%	7.25%
Pope	40	0.91%	17.72%	21.55%	33.05%	5.96%
Pulaski	-175	-2.33%	17.39%	27.38%	31.65%	5.10%
Richland	-396	-2.39%	17.58%	24.55%	32.79%	10.56%
Saline	182	0.69%	18.87%	24.05%	30.19%	7.55%
Union	674	3.83%	17.50%	23.23%	30.96%	9.47%
Wabash	-174	-1.33%	17.02%	24.21%	30.89%	8.33%
Washington	183	1.22%	16.69%	25.25%	34.91%	8.49%
Wayne	-90	-0.52%	18.77%	23.77%	34.68%	6.63%
White	-1,151	-6.97%	20.90%	21.47%	35.60%	7.07%
Williamson	3,563	6.17%	16.52%	22.92%	32.32%	11.10%
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>1.40%</b>	<b>13.86%</b>	<b>26.02%</b>	<b>32.39%</b>	<b>11.73%</b>
Calhoun	-238	-4.47%	19.14%	22.99%	44.56%	6.09%
Jersey	1,129	5.50%	14.36%	25.47%	39.26%	8.19%
Madison	9,703	3.89%	14.28%	24.91%	34.00%	12.43%
Monroe	5,197	23.18%	13.35%	26.50%	32.64%	13.32%
Randolph	-690	-2.00%	15.52%	22.17%	37.26%	5.83%
St. Clair	-6,770	-2.58%	13.12%	27.71%	29.12%	12.08%

## Regions of Illinois – Demographic Data

	Change in Population 1990-2000 (1)	% Change in Population 1990-2000 (2)	% Population 65+, 2000 (3)	% Population 0-17, 2000 (4)	% High School Graduates 2000 (5)	% College Graduates 2000 (6)
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>753,708</b>	<b>10.65%</b>	<b>10.83%</b>	<b>26.76%</b>	<b>23.86%</b>	<b>19.02%</b>
Cook	271,674	5.32%	11.73%	25.90%	24.16%	17.24%
DuPage	122,495	15.67%	9.75%	26.69%	20.60%	26.85%
Kane	86,648	27.29%	8.32%	30.26%	24.98%	18.67%
Lake	127,938	24.77%	8.50%	29.35%	21.36%	24.04%
Will	144,953	40.57%	8.23%	29.94%	29.06%	17.79%
<b>Northern</b>	<b>165,337</b>	<b>15.79%</b>	<b>12.18%</b>	<b>26.97%</b>	<b>33.86%</b>	<b>13.18%</b>
Boone	10,980	35.64%	10.69%	29.81%	38.25%	9.55%
Carroll	-131	-0.78%	19.18%	24.38%	43.99%	9.40%
DeKalb	11,037	14.16%	9.77%	23.25%	29.94%	16.02%
Grundy	5,198	16.07%	12.24%	26.78%	38.90%	10.94%
Jo Daviess	468	2.14%	17.93%	23.10%	41.63%	10.71%
Kankakee	7,578	7.87%	13.10%	27.04%	35.76%	9.36%
Kendall	15,131	38.39%	8.44%	29.50%	30.08%	18.02%
LaSalle	4,596	4.30%	16.51%	25.15%	38.58%	8.97%
Lee	1,670	4.86%	14.72%	24.20%	36.67%	8.57%
McHenry	76,836	41.93%	7.97%	30.22%	28.36%	19.57%
Ogle	5,075	11.04%	13.41%	27.44%	36.36%	11.20%
Stephenson	927	1.93%	16.29%	25.24%	38.31%	10.61%
Whiteside	467	0.78%	16.15%	25.12%	37.76%	7.92%
Winnebago	25,505	10.08%	12.73%	26.40%	32.84%	12.76%
<b>Western</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>0.69%</b>	<b>15.82%</b>	<b>24.03%</b>	<b>35.70%</b>	<b>11.80%</b>
Adams	2,187	3.31%	17.56%	24.96%	37.51%	11.70%
Brown	1,114	19.09%	12.69%	17.71%	28.82%	6.46%
Bureau	-185	-0.52%	17.74%	24.79%	39.00%	10.68%
Cass	258	1.92%	15.61%	25.27%	44.30%	9.38%
Fulton	170	0.45%	18.33%	22.03%	38.00%	7.76%
Greene	-556	-3.63%	17.49%	25.40%	43.81%	6.54%
Hancock	-1,252	-5.86%	18.19%	24.63%	41.43%	11.18%
Henderson	117	1.45%	16.68%	23.29%	46.32%	6.92%
Henry	-139	-0.27%	16.35%	25.30%	37.17%	10.87%
Knox	-557	-0.99%	17.48%	21.94%	36.71%	9.68%
McDonough	-2,331	-6.61%	14.06%	17.72%	33.42%	13.29%
Marshall	334	2.60%	18.80%	23.38%	40.15%	10.52%
Mason	-231	-1.42%	17.24%	24.31%	42.10%	7.78%
Mercer	-333	-1.93%	15.95%	24.70%	43.60%	9.32%
Morgan	219	0.60%	15.67%	22.66%	37.14%	13.52%
Peoria	606	0.33%	14.13%	25.10%	29.47%	15.23%
Pike	-193	-1.10%	19.28%	24.06%	43.81%	7.00%
Putnam	356	6.21%	15.97%	25.07%	38.01%	7.88%
Rock Island	651	0.44%	15.04%	23.78%	34.04%	11.48%
Schuyler	-309	-4.12%	19.35%	23.16%	46.18%	8.60%
Scott	-107	-1.90%	16.49%	24.91%	46.58%	9.44%
Stark	-202	-3.09%	19.13%	25.09%	39.12%	10.20%
Tazewell	4,793	3.87%	14.93%	24.32%	34.37%	12.53%
Warren	-446	-2.33%	16.35%	23.11%	39.53%	11.13%
Woodford	2,816	8.62%	14.86%	26.73%	35.32%	15.20%

## Regions of Illinois – Demographic Data

	Change in Population 1990-2000 (1)	% Change in Population 1990-2000 (2)	% Population 65+, 2000 (3)	% Population 0-17, 2000 (4)	% High School Graduates 2000 (5)	% College Graduates 2000 (6)
<b>Central</b>	<b>46,281</b>	<b>3.88%</b>	<b>14.00%</b>	<b>23.91%</b>	<b>34.96%</b>	<b>13.67%</b>
Champaign	6,644	3.84%	9.85%	21.03%	24.24%	18.63%
Christian	954	2.77%	17.33%	24.03%	43.65%	7.15%
Clark	1,087	6.83%	17.94%	24.84%	39.35%	9.29%
Coles	1,552	3.01%	13.32%	19.73%	32.62%	11.21%
Crawford	988	5.08%	16.66%	22.83%	36.96%	6.67%
Cumberland	583	5.46%	15.87%	26.62%	42.98%	7.00%
Dewitt	282	1.71%	15.92%	24.57%	43.65%	10.30%
Douglas	458	2.35%	16.05%	27.06%	39.59%	9.44%
Edgar	109	0.56%	17.83%	23.82%	41.81%	9.20%
Effingham	2,560	8.07%	13.88%	28.59%	38.07%	10.54%
Fayette	909	4.35%	15.90%	23.70%	40.87%	6.24%
Ford	-34	-0.24%	19.36%	25.89%	42.02%	9.31%
Iroquois	547	1.78%	18.07%	25.50%	40.62%	7.21%
Jasper	-492	-4.64%	16.55%	25.90%	40.60%	8.09%
Livingston	377	0.96%	15.23%	24.95%	41.24%	8.69%
Logan	385	1.25%	14.92%	21.87%	40.36%	9.91%
McLean	21,253	16.45%	9.76%	23.40%	28.23%	25.21%
Macon	-2,500	-2.13%	15.33%	24.54%	38.05%	11.37%
Macoupin	1,340	2.81%	17.48%	24.73%	41.56%	8.08%
Menard	1,322	11.84%	13.26%	26.61%	38.35%	14.74%
Montgomery	-76	-0.25%	16.95%	23.61%	40.94%	7.61%
Moultrie	357	2.56%	17.74%	25.55%	37.97%	10.77%
Piatt	817	5.25%	15.37%	25.23%	37.17%	13.41%
Sangamon	10,565	5.92%	13.65%	24.92%	31.03%	18.26%
Shelby	632	2.84%	17.72%	24.89%	43.86%	7.55%
Vermilion	-4,338	-4.92%	15.97%	24.95%	38.37%	8.29%

Sources: (1) through (6) U.S. Census 2000 and 1990

## Regions of Illinois – Income Data

	% Population 1999 Income Below the Poverty Level 2000 (1)	Median Household Income 2000 (2)	Households with Earnings 2000 (3)	Households with Social Security Income 2000 (4)	Households with SSI 2000 (5)	Households with Public Assistance Income 2000 (6)	Households with Retirement Income 2000 (7)
<b>Southern</b>	<b>14.45%</b>		<b>159,826</b>	<b>71,870</b>	<b>10,914</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>41,096</b>
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>11.42%</b>		<b>180,259</b>	<b>66,162</b>	<b>10,317</b>	<b>8,035</b>	<b>47,756</b>
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>10.82%</b>		<b>2,350,915</b>	<b>627,663</b>	<b>114,944</b>	<b>105,138</b>	<b>387,296</b>
<b>Northern</b>	<b>7.70%</b>		<b>372,041</b>	<b>113,375</b>	<b>12,863</b>	<b>9,680</b>	<b>70,952</b>
<b>Western</b>	<b>10.14%</b>		<b>300,967</b>	<b>118,525</b>	<b>14,078</b>	<b>10,936</b>	<b>77,955</b>
<b>Central</b>	<b>11.19%</b>		<b>390,053</b>	<b>134,566</b>	<b>16,369</b>	<b>11,731</b>	<b>84,430</b>
<b>Southern</b>	<b>14.45%</b>		<b>159,826</b>	<b>71,870</b>	<b>10,914</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>41,096</b>
Alexander	26.11%	\$26,042	2,526	1,457	386	312	679
Bond	9.34%	\$37,680	4,786	2,024	233	183	1,046
Clay	11.80%	\$30,599	4,226	2,124	285	148	1,033
Clinton	6.45%	\$44,618	9,951	3,909	423	178	2,691
Edwards	9.77%	\$31,816	2,138	1,016	117	82	484
Franklin	16.17%	\$28,411	11,140	6,128	1,053	579	3,656
Gallatin	20.68%	\$26,118	1,841	1,065	213	88	458
Hamilton	12.87%	\$30,496	2,507	1,311	226	133	720
Hardin	18.60%	\$27,693	1,276	770	124	52	453
Jackson	25.22%	\$24,946	19,259	5,189	893	793	3,461
Jefferson	12.35%	\$33,555	11,450	4,934	680	498	2,737
Johnson	11.32%	\$33,326	2,902	1,483	178	127	1,040
Lawrence	13.68%	\$30,361	4,627	2,252	337	171	1,132
Marion	11.27%	\$35,227	12,494	5,614	669	517	2,874
Massac	13.49%	\$31,498	4,491	2,142	401	235	1,164
Perry	13.17%	\$33,281	6,315	2,951	312	199	1,668
Pope	18.20%	\$30,048	1,261	579	113	50	431
Pulaski	24.65%	\$25,361	1,963	1,066	268	176	557
Richland	12.88%	\$31,185	4,911	2,337	318	221	1,201
Saline	14.22%	\$28,768	7,510	4,039	773	465	2,266
Union	16.55%	\$30,994	5,143	2,554	515	357	1,645
Wabash	14.12%	\$34,473	4,044	1,710	209	159	865
Washington	6.00%	\$40,932	4,600	1,944	147	61	1,006
Wayne	12.42%	\$30,481	5,189	2,490	298	134	1,260
White	12.54%	\$29,601	4,695	2,497	340	151	1,079
Williamson	14.59%	\$31,991	18,581	8,285	1,403	1,078	5,490
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>11.42%</b>		<b>180,259</b>	<b>66,162</b>	<b>10,317</b>	<b>8,035</b>	<b>47,756</b>
Calhoun	8.97%	\$34,375	1,487	744	99	43	395
Jersey	7.10%	\$42,065	6,253	2,510	290	144	1,691
Madison	9.79%	\$41,541	79,300	29,436	4,126	2,868	21,670
Monroe	3.36%	\$55,320	8,491	2,622	176	75	2,003
Randolph	10.02%	\$37,013	9,047	4,086	534	310	2,829
St. Clair	14.51%	\$39,148	75,681	26,764	5,092	4,595	19,168
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>10.82%</b>		<b>2,350,915</b>	<b>627,663</b>	<b>114,944</b>	<b>105,138</b>	<b>387,296</b>
Cook	13.49%	\$45,922	1,605,978	468,754	98,477	92,634	277,796
DuPage	3.62%	\$67,887	288,861	61,609	5,515	3,605	42,196
Kane	6.69%	\$59,351	117,575	25,327	2,909	2,482	16,971
Lake	5.72%	\$66,973	191,457	39,512	4,240	3,391	27,747
Will	4.92%	\$62,238	147,044	32,461	3,803	3,026	22,586

## Regions of Illinois – Income Data

	% Population 1999 Income Below the Poverty Level 2000 (1)	Median Household Income 2000 (2)	Households with Earnings 2000 (3)	Households with Social Security Income 2000 (4)	Households with SSI 2000 (5)	Households with Public Assistance Income 2000 (6)	Households with Retirement Income 2000 (7)
<b>Northern</b>	<b>7.70%</b>		<b>372,041</b>	<b>113,375</b>	<b>12,863</b>	<b>9,680</b>	<b>70,952</b>
Boone	7.01%	\$52,397	12,307	3,473	394	190	2,062
Carroll	9.64%	\$37,148	5,106	2,369	227	167	1,277
DeKalb	11.36%	\$45,828	27,320	6,405	646	546	4,243
Grundy	4.82%	\$51,719	11,676	3,650	278	238	2,538
Jo Daviess	6.67%	\$40,411	7,222	3,170	283	174	1,876
Kankakee	11.44%	\$41,532	30,403	10,591	1,634	1,377	6,488
Kendall	3.02%	\$64,625	16,581	3,472	320	200	2,714
LaSalle	9.14%	\$40,308	33,413	13,802	1,212	851	8,357
Lee	7.72%	\$40,967	10,552	3,810	328	289	2,442
McHenry	3.66%	\$64,826	79,643	16,532	1,319	895	10,877
Ogle	7.14%	\$45,448	15,904	4,994	465	370	2,845
Stephenson	8.95%	\$40,366	15,440	6,012	690	405	3,531
Whiteside	8.46%	\$40,354	18,307	7,543	836	402	5,212
Winnebago	9.62%	\$43,886	88,167	27,552	4,231	3,576	16,490
<b>Western</b>	<b>10.14%</b>		<b>300,967</b>	<b>118,525</b>	<b>14,078</b>	<b>10,936</b>	<b>77,955</b>
Adams	10.02%	\$34,784	20,788	8,520	956	802	4,356
Brown	8.48%	\$35,445	1,603	694	87	69	271
Bureau	7.26%	\$40,233	10,939	4,597	403	267	2,546
Cass	11.96%	\$35,243	4,168	1,739	194	133	961
Fulton	9.86%	\$33,952	10,653	5,258	762	405	3,814
Greene	12.39%	\$31,754	4,175	2,108	377	152	1,076
Hancock	8.31%	\$36,654	6,374	2,686	239	154	1,380
Henderson	9.48%	\$36,405	2,597	1,138	133	78	616
Henry	8.02%	\$39,854	15,417	6,457	532	355	4,259
Knox	11.13%	\$35,407	16,553	7,721	853	657	4,587
McDonough	19.78%	\$32,141	9,698	3,420	368	311	2,063
Marshall	5.55%	\$41,576	4,167	1,759	100	103	1,122
Mason	9.67%	\$35,985	4,845	2,067	231	164	1,267
Mercer	7.84%	\$40,893	5,190	2,127	262	138	1,507
Morgan	9.70%	\$36,933	10,851	4,259	693	389	2,706
Peoria	13.70%	\$39,978	57,380	19,431	3,085	3,124	14,008
Pike	12.43%	\$31,127	5,109	2,531	327	210	1,099
Putnam	5.54%	\$45,492	1,852	801	73	43	461
Rock Island	10.74%	\$38,608	46,662	17,914	2,034	1,894	13,873
Schuyler	10.10%	\$35,233	2,293	994	82	37	478
Scott	9.74%	\$36,566	1,750	714	76	37	306
Stark	8.63%	\$35,826	1,880	853	95	34	462
Tazewell	6.25%	\$45,250	39,823	14,776	1,617	1,013	11,013
Warren	9.16%	\$36,224	5,636	2,406	296	151	1,192
Woodford	4.31%	\$51,394	10,564	3,555	203	216	2,532

## Regions of Illinois – Income Data

	% Population 1999 Income Below the Poverty Level 2000 (1)	Median Household Income 2000 (2)	Households with Earnings 2000 (3)	Households with Social Security Income 2000 (4)	Households with SSI 2000 (5)	Households with Public Assistance Income 2000 (6)	Households with Retirement Income 2000 (7)
<b>Central</b>	<b>11.19%</b>		<b>390,053</b>	<b>134,566</b>	<b>16,369</b>	<b>11,731</b>	<b>84,430</b>
Champaign	16.07%	\$37,780	60,419	13,256	1,679	1,602	10,201
Christian	9.54%	\$36,561	10,480	4,730	525	276	2,836
Clark	9.17%	\$35,967	5,237	2,436	305	136	1,215
Coles	17.49%	\$32,286	16,871	5,793	796	517	3,426
Crawford	11.17%	\$32,531	5,728	2,677	321	191	1,533
Cumberland	9.54%	\$36,149	3,386	1,450	217	122	798
Dewitt	8.17%	\$41,256	5,397	2,133	198	134	1,201
Douglas	6.36%	\$39,439	6,024	2,360	188	150	1,309
Edgar	10.54%	\$35,203	5,847	2,867	300	192	1,360
Effingham	8.07%	\$39,379	10,525	3,749	363	274	1,972
Fayette	12.20%	\$31,873	6,194	2,761	399	287	1,411
Ford	6.98%	\$38,073	4,373	1,853	145	76	958
Iroquois	8.73%	\$38,071	9,424	4,255	400	290	2,080
Jasper	9.87%	\$34,721	3,044	1,226	146	71	532
Livingston	8.80%	\$41,342	11,543	4,189	486	237	2,063
Logan	8.08%	\$39,389	8,620	3,407	309	241	2,284
McLean	9.71%	\$47,021	48,904	11,401	1,215	959	7,912
Macon	12.89%	\$37,859	35,802	13,763	2,014	1,688	8,930
Macoupin	9.42%	\$36,190	14,462	6,621	725	375	3,904
Menard	8.24%	\$46,596	3,992	1,328	128	96	765
Montgomery	13.40%	\$33,123	8,512	3,966	602	234	2,191
Moultrie	7.84%	\$40,084	4,328	1,654	169	102	964
Piatt	4.96%	\$45,752	5,235	1,852	154	74	1,323
Sangamon	9.32%	\$42,957	64,277	20,242	2,703	2,026	14,775
Shelby	9.12%	\$37,313	6,862	3,208	367	145	1,611
Vermilion	13.28%	\$34,071	24,567	11,389	1,515	1,236	6,876

Sources: (1) and (2) U.S. Census 2000  
(3) through (7) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Regions of Illinois – Economic Data (1)

	Total Population in Labor Force 2000 (1)	Labor Force Participation 2000 (2)	Unemployment Rate 9/1/2003 (3)	Entire County Designated Labor Surplus Area FY 02-03 (4)	% Population 16+ with an Employment Disability 2000 (5)	% Commute to Other IL County 2000 (6)	% Commute Out of State 2000 (7)
<b>Southern</b>	<b>257,379</b>	<b>59.08%</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>8.26%</b>	<b>26.83%</b>	<b>6.62%</b>
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>297,351</b>	<b>63.98%</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>8.88%</b>	<b>12.19%</b>	<b>27.53%</b>
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>3,913,630</b>	<b>65.74%</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>9.75%</b>	<b>21.42%</b>	<b>1.11%</b>
<b>Northern</b>	<b>626,806</b>	<b>68.02%</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>7.80%</b>	<b>31.56%</b>	<b>2.52%</b>
<b>Western</b>	<b>496,093</b>	<b>63.78%</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>7.29%</b>	<b>24.36%</b>	<b>6.13%</b>
<b>Central</b>	<b>639,358</b>	<b>65.40%</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>7.14%</b>	<b>17.03%</b>	<b>1.58%</b>
<b>Southern</b>	<b>257,379</b>	<b>59.08%</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>8.26%</b>	<b>26.83%</b>	<b>6.62%</b>
Alexander	3,641	49.32%	11.8%	X	11.17%	14.26%	36.77%
Bond	8,154	57.35%	4.6%		6.48%	37.75%	7.83%
Clay	6,921	60.22%	6.7%	X	9.44%	24.18%	0.74%
Clinton	17,906	64.51%	5.7%		5.93%	39.45%	10.41%
Edwards	3,450	61.62%	3.8%		9.13%	24.82%	10.13%
Franklin	17,200	55.42%	7.8%	X	9.19%	40.06%	1.33%
Gallatin	2,792	53.67%	9.6%	X	10.53%	32.50%	20.47%
Hamilton	3,877	56.84%	6.9%	X	9.03%	47.30%	3.68%
Hardin	1,901	47.87%	10.0%	X	10.27%	31.50%	4.25%
Jackson	30,702	61.79%	4.9%		5.83%	16.56%	1.41%
Jefferson	18,662	59.30%	5.9%	X	8.32%	16.53%	1.50%
Johnson	4,758	44.05%	6.2%		6.61%	46.18%	7.38%
Lawrence	7,510	60.92%	6.3%	X	10.12%	15.47%	20.79%
Marion	20,301	62.99%	10.7%	X	8.92%	22.82%	1.23%
Massac	7,149	59.11%	5.1%		9.96%	6.34%	36.26%
Perry	9,999	53.53%	8.7%	X	7.26%	37.03%	3.45%
Pope	2,122	58.80%	9.1%	X	10.56%	41.03%	18.91%
Pulaski	3,152	56.74%	10.0%	X	13.11%	42.27%	12.28%
Richland	7,853	62.03%	7.2%	X	7.05%	16.09%	2.57%
Saline	11,560	53.95%	8.0%	X	8.92%	20.74%	4.30%
Union	8,498	58.21%	5.3%	X	13.28%	29.34%	7.16%
Wabash	6,702	65.68%	9.7%	X	7.81%	15.52%	22.66%
Washington	7,937	67.32%	4.8%		5.47%	35.99%	5.68%
Wayne	8,187	60.36%	6.4%	X	8.26%	32.19%	1.75%
White	7,177	57.31%	5.1%		7.87%	18.46%	17.48%
Williamson	29,268	59.83%	6.2%	X	8.75%	30.67%	1.55%
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>297,351</b>	<b>63.98%</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>8.88%</b>	<b>12.19%</b>	<b>27.53%</b>
Calhoun	2,451	60.32%	5.2%		7.06%	33.07%	18.98%
Jersey	10,999	65.10%	5.3%		5.37%	39.68%	16.57%
Madison	130,809	64.78%	6.2%		8.91%	10.55%	27.49%
Monroe	14,898	70.12%	4.3%		6.62%	19.98%	42.73%
Randolph	14,855	54.41%	5.3%		7.83%	19.23%	11.44%
St. Clair	123,339	63.80%	7.9%		9.58%	9.21%	28.77%

## Regions of Illinois – Economic Data (1)

	Total Population in Labor Force 2000 (1)	Labor Force Participation 2000 (2)	Unemployment Rate 9/1/2003 (3)	Entire County Designated Labor Surplus Area FY 02-03 (4)	% Population 16+ with an Employment Disability 2000 (5)	% Commute to Other IL County 2000 (6)	% Commute Out of State 2000 (7)
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>3,913,630</b>	<b>65.74%</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>9.75%</b>	<b>21.42%</b>	<b>1.11%</b>
Cook	2,620,175	63.45%	7.4%		10.75%	11.29%	1.08%
DuPage	492,352	71.52%	5.3%		6.73%	40.02%	0.77%
Kane	206,024	69.90%	6.5%		9.68%	43.37%	0.73%
Lake	337,181	71.13%	5.7%		7.68%	31.19%	1.88%
Will	257,898	70.26%	6.5%		6.86%	54.29%	1.28%
<b>Northern</b>	<b>626,806</b>	<b>68.02%</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>7.80%</b>	<b>31.56%</b>	<b>2.52%</b>
Boone	21,079	68.73%	6.7%	X	8.37%	60.29%	1.88%
Carroll	8,293	63.01%	8.3%	X	6.47%	29.85%	7.44%
DeKalb	48,904	69.33%	5.5%		7.14%	35.15%	0.55%
Grundy	19,468	67.66%	6.8%	X	5.88%	51.06%	0.25%
Jo Daviess	12,008	67.54%	4.8%		7.98%	13.99%	24.50%
Kankakee	51,561	65.43%	7.5%		9.61%	20.81%	1.02%
Kendall	29,697	73.90%	5.4%		6.27%	68.58%	0.40%
LaSalle	53,979	62.14%	7.0%	X	8.27%	26.14%	0.59%
Lee	17,243	60.70%	5.4%		6.09%	35.83%	0.65%
McHenry	140,203	74.02%	6.4%		5.56%	47.51%	1.38%
Ogle	26,024	67.26%	6.2%		8.87%	42.08%	0.69%
Stephenson	25,128	65.95%	7.6%		7.47%	16.07%	4.35%
Whiteside	29,821	63.18%	6.4%		8.24%	19.65%	7.54%
Winnebago	143,398	67.35%	8.6%		9.68%	9.66%	3.47%
<b>Western</b>	<b>496,093</b>	<b>63.78%</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>7.29%</b>	<b>24.36%</b>	<b>6.13%</b>
Adams	35,122	65.84%	4.5%		7.45%	2.95%	4.48%
Brown	2,621	44.67%	4.4%		5.61%	29.72%	0.96%
Bureau	18,213	65.47%	8.2%		8.07%	36.88%	0.95%
Cass	6,908	64.51%	5.1%		8.08%	35.61%	0.58%
Fulton	17,306	56.07%	9.6%	X	6.76%	41.67%	0.81%
Greene	6,679	58.35%	5.3%		9.89%	46.13%	4.01%
Hancock	10,523	66.58%	6.2%		6.00%	13.22%	29.50%
Henderson	4,224	64.32%	5.3%		9.01%	19.78%	47.57%
Henry	26,184	65.97%	4.9%		6.08%	34.10%	8.72%
Knox	27,287	60.57%	6.6%		6.89%	13.65%	1.23%
McDonough	17,953	64.54%	4.1%		6.56%	10.62%	1.56%
Marshall	6,837	65.23%	4.5%		4.72%	50.71%	0.48%
Mason	7,572	60.00%	7.6%	X	7.89%	50.24%	0.73%
Mercer	8,534	63.95%	4.7%	X	7.10%	42.58%	16.88%
Morgan	18,571	63.13%	4.8%		7.74%	20.70%	0.54%
Peoria	90,729	63.73%	6.0%		7.29%	14.87%	0.37%
Pike	8,232	60.20%	4.9%		9.52%	21.98%	12.51%
Putnam	3,002	63.35%	6.4%		6.92%	59.85%	0.14%
Rock Island	76,299	64.55%	5.3%		7.73%	2.84%	21.41%
Schuyler	3,854	66.82%	4.6%		7.40%	45.45%	1.52%
Scott	2,871	66.44%	4.5%		5.44%	60.01%	0.96%
Stark	2,865	57.88%	7.8%	X	6.12%	56.86%	0.72%
Tazewell	65,680	65.07%	5.2%		7.45%	44.44%	0.51%
Warren	9,848	65.86%	5.5%		10.14%	36.59%	3.93%
Woodford	18,179	67.11%	3.4%		5.05%	55.76%	0.51%

## Regions of Illinois – Economic Data (1)

	Total Population in Labor Force 2000 (1)	Labor Force Participation 2000 (2)	Unemployment Rate 9/1/2003 (3)	Entire County Designated Labor Surplus Area FY 02-03 (4)	% Population 16+ with an Employment Disability 2000 (5)	% Commute to Other IL County 2000 (6)	% Commute Out of State 2000 (7)
<b>Central</b>	<b>639,358</b>	<b>65.40%</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>7.14%</b>	<b>17.03%</b>	<b>1.58%</b>
Champaign	98,835	67.73%	3.3%		5.40%	4.95%	0.46%
Christian	16,786	60.40%	5.9%		6.83%	39.73%	0.62%
Clark	8,287	62.16%	5.8%		8.48%	21.30%	19.53%
Coles	27,942	63.52%	5.5%		7.74%	14.32%	0.71%
Crawford	9,089	55.60%	7.1%	X	7.32%	10.31%	6.54%
Cumberland	5,717	66.31%	6.4%	X	8.14%	64.93%	1.10%
Dewitt	8,852	67.20%	7.3%	X	8.40%	44.32%	0.58%
Douglas	9,849	64.44%	4.6%		6.37%	39.44%	0.39%
Edgar	9,396	60.21%	4.8%		11.82%	18.79%	11.15%
Effingham	18,049	70.79%	5.3%		7.11%	9.33%	0.76%
Fayette	9,935	57.54%	7.0%	X	8.04%	28.55%	1.69%
Ford	7,117	64.76%	4.4%		6.67%	42.10%	0.28%
Iroquois	15,573	63.90%	5.7%		7.18%	33.28%	4.20%
Jasper	5,116	64.73%	8.9%	X	6.92%	35.94%	0.98%
Livingston	18,961	61.20%	5.0%		7.10%	24.20%	0.45%
Logan	14,879	59.01%	6.5%		6.85%	29.42%	0.40%
McLean	86,065	72.39%	2.7%		5.97%	7.95%	0.43%
Macon	56,708	63.27%	7.5%		8.81%	8.49%	0.63%
Macoupin	23,931	62.12%	6.2%		8.37%	41.92%	7.60%
Menard	6,771	70.62%	4.4%		5.48%	66.38%	0.37%
Montgomery	13,736	56.52%	8.5%	X	6.86%	28.55%	2.23%
Moultrie	7,181	64.78%	4.9%		7.39%	47.24%	0.31%
Piatt	8,768	68.81%	5.4%		5.23%	58.36%	0.32%
Sangamon	101,994	69.18%	5.4%		7.44%	4.81%	0.54%
Shelby	11,116	62.22%	5.7%		6.52%	48.53%	1.14%
Vermilion	38,705	59.24%	8.5%		8.41%	11.11%	2.93%

Source: (1), (2), (6), and (7) U.S. Census 2000

(3), (4), and (5) Illinois Department of Employment Security

## Regions of Illinois – Economic Data (2)

	Goods- Producing Employees 2002 (1)	Goods- Producing Wages (\$1000s) 2002 (2)	Service- Producing Employees 2002 (3)	Service- Producing Wages (\$1000s) 2002 (4)	Government Employees 2002 (5)	Government Wages (\$1000s) 2002 (6)
<b>Southern</b>	<b>39,648</b>	<b>\$355,524</b>	<b>103,958</b>	<b>\$593,219</b>	<b>43,214</b>	<b>\$329,674</b>
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>41,509</b>	<b>\$430,899</b>	<b>135,559</b>	<b>\$893,639</b>	<b>37,580</b>	<b>\$324,310</b>
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>634,553</b>	<b>\$8,431,663</b>	<b>2,714,857</b>	<b>\$30,295,677</b>	<b>468,103</b>	<b>\$5,017,811</b>
<b>Northern</b>	<b>127,462</b>	<b>\$1,443,151</b>	<b>277,455</b>	<b>\$1,954,398</b>	<b>68,815</b>	<b>\$543,347</b>
<b>Western</b>	<b>84,319</b>	<b>\$938,836</b>	<b>251,653</b>	<b>\$1,838,180</b>	<b>68,593</b>	<b>\$536,236</b>
<b>Central</b>	<b>95,214</b>	<b>\$985,627</b>	<b>337,703</b>	<b>\$2,456,593</b>	<b>146,779</b>	<b>\$1,438,290</b>
<b>Southern</b>	<b>39,648</b>	<b>\$355,524</b>	<b>103,958</b>	<b>\$593,219</b>	<b>43,214</b>	<b>\$329,674</b>
Alexander	263	\$2,429	1,063	\$6,632	908	\$7,957
Bond	983	\$7,012	2,698	\$15,739	995	\$8,436
Clay	2,567	\$20,669	2,263	\$11,646	912	\$6,081
Clinton	2,703	\$20,891	6,833	\$35,524	2,904	\$22,135
Edwards	2,028	\$15,384	737	\$4,185	258	\$1,607
Franklin	1,794	\$17,097	5,495	\$26,622	2,131	\$15,135
Gallatin	280	\$2,763	656	\$4,014	307	\$1,834
Hamilton	254	\$1,544	832	\$4,043	621	\$3,585
Hardin	182	\$1,655	604	\$2,629	244	\$1,281
Jackson	2,410	\$22,357	15,077	\$88,156	9,028	\$82,609
Jefferson	3,708	\$43,616	12,516	\$81,606	2,717	\$20,116
Johnson	186	\$1,810	914	\$4,855	1,396	\$12,772
Lawrence	1,145	\$10,883	2,496	\$13,050	1,357	\$9,600
Marion	4,250	\$36,034	7,788	\$45,721	2,414	\$16,389
Massac	664	\$8,444	3,073	\$21,562	852	\$5,807
Perry	1,806	\$16,089	2,930	\$13,602	1,468	\$11,824
Pope	78	\$444	331	\$1,437	297	\$1,839
Pulaski	169	\$1,319	824	\$4,457	929	\$5,274
Richland	1,293	\$8,608	4,556	\$26,866	958	\$6,016
Saline	1,823	\$18,006	5,088	\$31,331	1,735	\$11,409
Union	870	\$6,833	2,687	\$12,989	1,929	\$14,387
Wabash	1,252	\$13,657	1,887	\$8,659	967	\$6,296
Washington	1,818	\$18,483	2,800	\$18,259	933	\$5,479
Wayne	1,312	\$9,518	2,207	\$11,122	1,078	\$5,751
White	1,030	\$8,689	3,094	\$15,669	866	\$5,270
Williamson	4,780	\$41,290	14,509	\$82,844	5,010	\$40,785
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>41,509</b>	<b>\$430,899</b>	<b>135,559</b>	<b>\$893,639</b>	<b>37,580</b>	<b>\$324,310</b>
Calhoun	36	\$185	528	\$2,616	262	\$1,575
Jersey	414	\$2,616	3,230	\$18,205	1,118	\$7,987
Madison	24,267	\$262,704	57,647	\$380,998	14,209	\$121,123
Monroe	1,162	\$10,981	4,742	\$31,031	1,270	\$8,675
Randolph	4,139	\$35,653	5,076	\$30,720	3,465	\$30,138
St. Clair	11,491	\$118,760	64,336	\$430,069	17,256	\$154,812

## Regions of Illinois – Economic Data (2)

	Goods-Producing Employees 2002 (1)	Goods-Producing Wages (\$1000s) 2002 (2)	Service-Producing Employees 2002 (3)	Service-Producing Wages (\$1000s) 2002 (4)	Government Employees 2002 (5)	Government Wages (\$1000s) 2002 (6)
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>634,553</b>	<b>\$8,431,663</b>	<b>2,714,857</b>	<b>\$30,295,677</b>	<b>468,103</b>	<b>\$5,017,811</b>
Cook	382,070	\$4,925,668	1,868,904	\$21,337,159	327,817	\$3,664,896
DuPage	97,695	\$1,329,612	423,673	\$4,805,600	49,242	\$499,759
Kane	49,346	\$597,859	118,551	\$950,586	26,860	\$250,789
Lake	70,943	\$1,105,202	211,723	\$2,468,504	38,890	\$378,936
Will	34,499	\$473,322	92,006	\$733,828	25,294	\$223,431
<b>Northern</b>	<b>127,462</b>	<b>\$1,443,151</b>	<b>277,455</b>	<b>\$1,954,398</b>	<b>68,815</b>	<b>\$543,347</b>
Boone	6,075	\$85,655	5,026	\$31,877	1,632	\$11,830
Carroll	1,201	\$12,174	2,334	\$11,330	920	\$5,444
DeKalb	6,734	\$68,811	17,398	\$108,012	9,330	\$81,209
Grundy	2,748	\$38,026	9,152	\$111,408	2,334	\$16,385
Jo Daviess	2,269	\$18,425	4,708	\$26,287	1,258	\$8,129
Kankakee	8,034	\$97,376	27,503	\$176,677	6,505	\$51,087
Kendall	5,536	\$70,494	8,256	\$54,599	2,716	\$22,222
LaSalle	8,091	\$85,606	28,003	\$188,445	5,656	\$43,885
Lee	3,132	\$27,812	6,858	\$42,674	2,442	\$19,057
McHenry	28,204	\$326,215	50,832	\$389,968	12,613	\$99,041
Ogle	5,677	\$51,259	8,019	\$61,138	2,765	\$19,893
Stephenson	6,959	\$73,770	10,281	\$64,491	2,818	\$19,149
Whiteside	5,766	\$53,853	11,855	\$62,079	3,826	\$28,383
Winnebago	37,036	\$433,675	87,230	\$625,413	14,000	\$117,633
<b>Western</b>	<b>84,319</b>	<b>\$938,836</b>	<b>251,653</b>	<b>\$1,838,180</b>	<b>68,593</b>	<b>\$536,236</b>
Adams	6,989	\$67,343	21,875	\$136,542	3,671	\$24,031
Brown	105	\$746	1,792	\$12,469	725	\$6,906
Bureau	3,220	\$32,553	6,896	\$44,662	2,513	\$15,716
Cass	2,420	\$18,559	2,287	\$12,802	896	\$5,187
Fulton	568	\$4,083	5,786	\$32,049	2,685	\$18,051
Greene	455	\$3,078	1,684	\$7,692	736	\$4,402
Hancock	2,067	\$16,097	2,292	\$12,016	1,410	\$6,826
Henderson	91	\$678	695	\$3,507	436	\$2,322
Henry	2,828	\$24,847	7,731	\$46,427	3,381	\$21,358
Knox	4,420	\$40,996	14,393	\$86,837	3,659	\$27,181
McDonough	1,823	\$15,837	5,824	\$28,012	4,830	\$37,305
Marshall	1,239	\$11,446	1,683	\$9,026	515	\$3,237
Mason	647	\$5,082	2,168	\$11,495	1,128	\$7,250
Mercer	488	\$3,928	1,377	\$5,959	1,158	\$6,903
Morgan	3,783	\$36,424	8,897	\$53,174	3,254	\$26,489
Peoria	15,242	\$187,967	72,089	\$613,353	11,384	\$94,387
Pike	587	\$3,647	2,780	\$13,665	939	\$5,237
Putnam	846	\$10,036	476	\$3,115	322	\$1,506
Rock Island	13,896	\$171,256	49,952	\$447,442	14,220	\$148,883
Schuyler	540	\$6,618	864	\$4,619	527	\$3,072
Scott	196	\$3,191	566	\$4,202	366	\$2,008
Stark	213	\$1,877	746	\$4,417	353	\$1,924
Tazewell	16,622	\$231,464	30,431	\$199,034	6,787	\$49,185
Warren	1,657	\$12,591	3,156	\$16,827	936	\$5,306
Woodford	3,377	\$28,492	5,213	\$28,837	1,762	\$11,564

## Regions of Illinois – Economic Data (2)

	Goods- Producing Employees 2002 (1)	Goods- Producing Wages (\$1000s) 2002 (2)	Service- Producing Employees 2002 (3)	Service- Producing Wages (\$1000s) 2002 (4)	Government Employees 2002 (5)	Government Wages (\$1000s) 2002 (6)
<b>Central</b>	<b>95,214</b>	<b>\$985,627</b>	<b>337,703</b>	<b>\$2,456,593</b>	<b>146,779</b>	<b>\$1,438,290</b>
Champaign	13,672	\$130,666	53,190	\$383,041	24,292	\$252,353
Christian	2,239	\$20,807	6,446	\$38,458	2,214	\$15,511
Clark	1,774	\$15,675	2,171	\$10,442	858	\$4,863
Coles	3,565	\$36,808	16,792	\$93,527	5,042	\$37,916
Crawford	2,676	\$32,957	2,842	\$15,732	1,660	\$12,647
Cumberland	459	\$2,788	1,336	\$6,099	526	\$3,318
Dewitt	930	\$9,567	2,875	\$24,733	1,178	\$7,893
Douglas	3,787	\$42,628	3,691	\$18,369	867	\$5,530
Edgar	2,028	\$16,356	3,015	\$16,549	1,063	\$6,181
Effingham	5,000	\$44,119	13,084	\$81,345	1,731	\$12,051
Fayette	1,470	\$10,752	3,322	\$17,150	1,492	\$11,490
Ford	1,036	\$8,029	2,614	\$15,976	771	\$5,203
Iroquois	1,731	\$13,222	4,895	\$29,378	1,541	\$8,583
Jasper	496	\$2,842	1,394	\$10,629	753	\$4,639
Livingston	3,613	\$43,062	8,317	\$53,114	3,465	\$28,740
Logan	2,141	\$19,806	5,512	\$30,707	2,030	\$16,314
McLean	11,067	\$131,892	65,712	\$599,838	12,096	\$102,470
Macon	13,608	\$176,269	32,460	\$232,359	6,229	\$45,099
Macoupin	2,340	\$22,927	7,170	\$39,606	2,759	\$16,131
Menard	311	\$2,482	1,096	\$6,034	741	\$4,044
Montgomery	1,789	\$15,311	6,402	\$37,094	1,997	\$15,042
Moultrie	1,260	\$10,227	2,032	\$10,634	609	\$3,831
Piatt	675	\$6,908	1,790	\$11,540	931	\$5,661
Sangamon	9,041	\$93,128	68,954	\$547,328	64,585	\$752,374
Shelby	1,619	\$10,271	2,743	\$15,323	1,172	\$6,992
Vermilion	6,887	\$66,128	17,848	\$111,588	6,177	\$53,414

Source: (1) through (6) Illinois Department of Employment Security

## Regions of Illinois – Housing Data

	% Renter Households Rent- Burdened 2000 (1)	Median Rent 2000 (2)	% Owner Households Owner- Burdened 2000 (3)	Median Housing Value 2000 (4)	% Vacant Housing Units 2000 (5)	Median Year Structure Built 2000 (6)
<b>Southern</b>	<b>34.01%</b>		<b>15.49%</b>		<b>9.98%</b>	
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>33.31%</b>		<b>16.37%</b>		<b>7.15%</b>	
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>36.43%</b>		<b>24.62%</b>		<b>5.20%</b>	
<b>Northern</b>	<b>32.32%</b>		<b>19.19%</b>		<b>5.93%</b>	
<b>Western</b>	<b>29.81%</b>		<b>13.85%</b>		<b>7.28%</b>	
<b>Central</b>	<b>34.88%</b>		<b>14.85%</b>		<b>7.31%</b>	
<b>Southern</b>	<b>34.01%</b>		<b>15.49%</b>		<b>9.98%</b>	
Alexander	33.37%	\$265	20.83%	\$32,600	17.06%	1961
Bond	27.22%	\$385	14.53%	\$68,200	8.00%	1965
Clay	21.52%	\$348	14.07%	\$50,200	8.68%	1963
Clinton	24.91%	\$430	14.01%	\$80,500	7.61%	1969
Edwards	25.19%	\$319	11.75%	\$45,800	9.19%	1960
Franklin	32.77%	\$380	17.49%	\$45,900	9.37%	1955
Gallatin	30.13%	\$272	15.67%	\$42,700	11.23%	1967
Hamilton	32.83%	\$308	11.95%	\$48,100	13.08%	1961
Hardin	25.33%	\$246	12.88%	\$42,300	20.33%	1961
Jackson	50.30%	\$409	16.03%	\$63,400	9.79%	1971
Jefferson	29.31%	\$392	17.79%	\$60,000	9.51%	1969
Johnson	30.72%	\$351	16.02%	\$63,400	17.10%	1974
Lawrence	21.87%	\$360	14.53%	\$45,000	10.05%	1955
Marion	32.15%	\$371	14.39%	\$53,500	7.78%	1963
Massac	32.81%	\$373	18.84%	\$60,800	9.93%	1965
Perry	30.52%	\$370	14.28%	\$54,400	10.08%	1961
Pope	25.54%	\$257	14.78%	\$60,200	24.76%	1971
Pulaski	33.23%	\$305	16.96%	\$34,800	13.72%	1964
Richland	35.16%	\$385	15.85%	\$62,100	10.82%	1962
Saline	31.87%	\$347	15.92%	\$46,600	11.07%	1961
Union	33.00%	\$341	13.19%	\$60,400	7.65%	1963
Wabash	27.35%	\$337	12.30%	\$49,900	9.83%	1958
Washington	15.51%	\$424	14.21%	\$74,000	8.41%	1961
Wayne	21.36%	\$308	13.84%	\$47,100	10.15%	1962
White	23.71%	\$313	13.11%	\$43,000	11.62%	1958
Williamson	33.28%	\$400	16.74%	\$61,200	8.46%	1968
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>33.31%</b>		<b>16.37%</b>		<b>7.15%</b>	
Calhoun	20.62%	\$350	16.31%	\$69,300	23.69%	1961
Jersey	26.23%	\$424	13.77%	\$82,600	9.22%	1968
Madison	33.97%	\$490	15.53%	\$76,500	6.42%	1962
Monroe	24.41%	\$562	16.28%	\$125,900	4.41%	1974
Randolph	25.01%	\$393	13.14%	\$64,100	9.33%	1962
St. Clair	34.43%	\$503	18.01%	\$74,200	7.31%	1964



## Regions of Illinois – Housing Data

	% Renter Households Rent- Burdened 2000 (1)	Median Rent 2000 (2)	% Owner Households Owner- Burdened 2000 (3)	Median Housing Value 2000 (4)	% Vacant Housing Units 2000 (5)	Median Year Structure Built 2000 (6)
<b>Chicagoland</b>	<b>36.43%</b>		<b>24.62%</b>		<b>5.20%</b>	
Cook	37.15%	\$648	25.12%	\$154,300	5.82%	1956
DuPage	32.09%	\$837	22.88%	\$187,600	2.99%	1975
Kane	34.41%	\$686	24.49%	\$157,800	3.67%	1971
Lake	34.61%	\$742	26.11%	\$191,600	4.26%	1975
Will	32.43%	\$630	22.76%	\$152,200	4.55%	1977
<b>Northern</b>	<b>32.32%</b>		<b>19.19%</b>		<b>5.93%</b>	
Boone	26.63%	\$531	22.22%	\$120,900	5.30%	1972
Carroll	18.50%	\$385	14.54%	\$71,100	14.49%	1948
DeKalb	41.93%	\$577	21.74%	\$133,900	3.98%	1968
Grundy	26.61%	\$602	16.88%	\$125,300	4.97%	1971
Jo Daviess	29.01%	\$393	16.89%	\$93,500	23.20%	1966
Kankakee	36.60%	\$539	19.91%	\$95,800	5.98%	1964
Kendall	25.25%	\$720	24.29%	\$156,100	3.69%	1976
LaSalle	27.59%	\$474	16.64%	\$86,500	6.51%	1953
Lee	25.23%	\$468	15.00%	\$83,400	7.39%	1953
McHenry	35.44%	\$761	25.15%	\$167,400	3.77%	1978
Ogle	25.57%	\$489	17.29%	\$104,100	5.59%	1961
Stephenson	28.91%	\$433	14.65%	\$80,400	8.88%	1954
Whiteside	30.81%	\$463	14.10%	\$75,700	5.36%	1956
Winnebago	32.21%	\$514	18.55%	\$90,900	5.62%	1965
<b>Western</b>	<b>29.81%</b>		<b>13.85%</b>		<b>7.28%</b>	
Adams	29.85%	\$402	13.06%	\$73,100	8.60%	1956
Brown	23.72%	\$316	7.22%	\$50,800	14.17%	1946
Bureau	23.01%	\$432	15.27%	\$78,900	7.49%	1945
Cass	23.37%	\$419	12.64%	\$54,400	7.56%	1950
Fulton	28.21%	\$390	14.31%	\$58,400	8.39%	1949
Greene	22.83%	\$369	16.69%	\$49,200	9.08%	1944
Hancock	23.27%	\$363	10.96%	\$58,900	9.43%	1951
Henderson	19.91%	\$374	11.27%	\$53,500	18.44%	1963
Henry	24.19%	\$419	12.77%	\$78,600	5.71%	1952
Knox	30.06%	\$411	13.47%	\$63,400	7.00%	1952
McDonough	42.65%	\$393	11.69%	\$60,800	6.99%	1960
Marshall	21.49%	\$410	14.19%	\$77,400	11.65%	1954
Mason	26.18%	\$390	15.12%	\$59,600	9.16%	1954
Mercer	17.18%	\$392	14.95%	\$70,900	6.82%	1952
Morgan	28.27%	\$420	14.00%	\$73,300	8.19%	1960
Peoria	34.52%	\$490	15.14%	\$85,300	7.00%	1959
Pike	20.85%	\$341	16.17%	\$54,800	14.17%	1953
Putnam	28.30%	\$445	10.49%	\$88,200	16.38%	1967
Rock Island	31.42%	\$450	14.23%	\$77,800	5.86%	1957
Schuyler	20.80%	\$341	11.46%	\$53,300	9.96%	1959
Scott	14.86%	\$326	14.53%	\$56,900	9.82%	1954
Stark	18.08%	\$397	12.95%	\$63,600	7.34%	1939
Tazewell	27.69%	\$471	13.46%	\$89,300	4.99%	1963
Warren	27.40%	\$376	12.13%	\$60,000	7.97%	1946
Woodford	20.50%	\$484	12.55%	\$103,200	5.12%	1965



## Regions of Illinois – Housing Data

	% Renter Households Rent- Burdened 2000 (1)	Median Rent 2000 (2)	% Owner Households Owner- Burdened 2000 (3)	Median Housing Value 2000 (4)	% Vacant Housing Units 2000 (5)	Median Year Structure Built 2000 (6)
<b>Central</b>	<b>34.88%</b>		<b>14.85%</b>		<b>7.31%</b>	
Champaign	46.78%	\$540	14.71%	\$91,200	6.22%	1971
Christian	30.99%	\$407	14.44%	\$61,700	7.14%	1953
Clark	27.30%	\$422	15.03%	\$64,000	10.81%	1958
Coles	45.19%	\$438	16.75%	\$70,800	7.58%	1963
Crawford	29.93%	\$372	15.66%	\$53,900	10.73%	1956
Cumberland	24.42%	\$372	14.00%	\$68,200	10.42%	1966
Dewitt	25.25%	\$409	14.86%	\$75,400	7.03%	1954
Douglas	21.39%	\$431	10.64%	\$70,800	5.38%	1958
Edgar	26.65%	\$391	12.79%	\$56,400	8.56%	1951
Effingham	25.86%	\$436	16.21%	\$83,700	6.86%	1972
Fayette	27.50%	\$384	14.82%	\$59,300	10.02%	1962
Ford	21.93%	\$412	12.39%	\$71,200	6.95%	1950
Iroquois	25.65%	\$446	15.47%	\$79,400	8.55%	1953
Jasper	30.77%	\$363	13.04%	\$65,700	8.48%	1965
Livingston	26.32%	\$464	15.09%	\$78,300	6.03%	1955
Logan	25.30%	\$455	16.19%	\$74,900	6.39%	1955
McLean	34.34%	\$533	14.88%	\$109,300	5.38%	1973
Macon	34.76%	\$448	14.16%	\$68,500	7.32%	1959
Macoupin	27.59%	\$422	15.60%	\$67,200	8.74%	1958
Menard	31.37%	\$455	13.54%	\$92,700	7.80%	1969
Montgomery	29.15%	\$388	17.14%	\$55,300	8.13%	1952
Moultrie	26.76%	\$436	14.60%	\$73,400	5.89%	1959
Piatt	23.29%	\$460	14.29%	\$82,100	4.75%	1960
Sangamon	31.15%	\$503	15.39%	\$87,600	7.88%	1968
Shelby	22.49%	\$418	13.68%	\$67,400	9.98%	1961
Vermilion	31.45%	\$420	14.16%	\$54,600	8.10%	1955

Source: (1) through (6) U.S. Census 2000

## End notes

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